

A New Species of Coniontis from Nevada
(Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae).

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Coniontis lariversi new species.

Form oblong-oval to somewhat cuncate, nearly twice as wide, a little more than twice as long as the pronotum. Color deep black; luster dull and alutaceous. Pubescence absent from the superior surface; short, pale hairs are present beneath. Ventral surface more or less polished.

Head relatively small, widest across the posterior canthi and eyes, twice as wide as long before the post-ocular line; sides less prominent than eyes, margin arcuate over the antennal insertions, thence straighter and convergent to the rounded epistomal angles, not sinuate at position of the obliterated oblique sutures. Epistomal apex rather broadly, not deeply, arcuately emarginate. Frons not convex and without impressions, sides slightly convex and briefly declivous against the eyes; surface densely punctate, punctures moderately small and irregular, intervals densely and very minutely punctulate. Labrum transverse, about twice as wide as long; sides arcuate and continuously so with the apex, angles absent; apex rather deeply and arcuately emarginate at middle. Antennae slender, moderate in length, about attaining the posterior third of the pronotum; last four segments moderately compressed; segments two to seven inclusive obconical and more or less elongate; the second about one-half as long as the third; the latter two-and-one-half times as long as wide at apex; segments four, six, seven and eight subequal in length, and less than twice as long as wide at apex; eight obconico-subtriangular, ninth and tenth triangular and as long as wide; eleventh, slightly smaller and widest at middle, apex subacute.

Pronotum about one-third wider than long, widest in basal half; apex broadly emarginate between the bluntly rounded angles in moderate circular arc, marginal bead very narrow and inconspicuous; sides arcuately convergent anteriorly, less so behind the middle and parallel; base subtransverse, very broadly and feebly arcuate in middle two-fourths, thence broadly slightly sinuate to the moderately, posteriorly prominent angles. Disk evenly convex from side to side and rather antero-laterally declivous, sparsely and irregularly punctate, punctures smaller than

on the head, the intervals indistinctly punctulate; lateral margins distinctly and moderately strongly beaded; submarginal grooves very narrow and rather deep; base not beaded.

Elytra oblong, a little more than twice as long as wide and two-and-two-sixths times as long as the pronotum at middle; base truncate, scutellum triangular and impunctate; humeri narrowly rounded and not prominent beneath the pronotal basal angles; sides straight, parallel or somewhat convergent to apical third, thence arcuately convergent to the subacute apex. Disk rather evenly arcuate from side to side, moderately and arcuately declivous apically; punctures small and inconspicuous, irregular, intervals with a number of fine, irregular feebly impressed lines; apical declivity slightly rugose. Marginal bead narrow and scarcely visible from above, except at humeri and apically.

Prosternum rather densely punctate, punctures moderately small becoming somewhat coarser on the intercoxal process, which is feebly and rather indistinctly margined laterally between the coxae, apex not margined. Propleurae smooth, coxal convexities finely and longitudinally rugose. Sterna very finely and sparsely punctate.

Abdomen polished and shining, sparsely punctulate and more or less irregularly but not strongly rugose.

Middle and posterior legs rather long, femora rather narrow and parallel; the metafemora two-fifths of their length longer than the mesofemora; tarsi long and slender.

Measurements.—(Types) Length 17-17.5 mm.; width 7-8 mm.

Holotype, female, No. 5077, and *allotype*, male, No. 5078, Museum of the California Academy of Sciences. Collected in the vicinity of Reno, NEVADA, by Ira La Rivers, to whom the species is dedicated. Paratypes in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. The author in 1902, collected a few specimens along the railroad toward Truckee from Verdi, Nevada.

♂♂.—Form narrower, often more or less cuneate. Prosternal intercoxal process slightly wider and feebly more convex, with the punctures a little coarser than in the opposite sex.

♀♀.—Form oblong-oval and broader. Prosternal process more finely punctate and the surface quite flat.

Lariversi does not belong to the *Opaca* Group of Casey, which contain some of the smallest species of the genus, and the size

does not as far as known exceed 10 mm. One of the species, *nevadensis* Casey occurs at Reno, Nevada and was named from a single specimen. In the *abdominalis*, *strenua*, *robusta* Group of Casey, the body is large in size and much broader; the prosternal process is more apt to be margined throughout. Twenty-two specimens studied.

Addenda to the Odonata of Maryland.

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Since the appearance of the recent "List of Maryland Odonata", by Elizabeth G. Fisher,* the writer has compiled a few further notes of interest on the Anisoptera of this State. The specimens listed below are deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Natural History Society of Maryland, and were collected by the writer unless otherwise noted.

The majority of the important collecting stations were described in Fisher's report, and the only one of additional interest is Twin Lakes. These are two small, natural lakes near Lansdowne, Baltimore County.

FAMILY AESHNIDAE.

Aeshninae.

1. *GOMPHAESCHNA ANTILOPE* (Hagen). Druid Hill Park, Baltimore City, June 5, 2 ♀, (D. N. Bachrach). A male of this species was taken on the eleventh floor of a downtown office building of Baltimore City on the same date.

Cordulegasterinae.

2. *CORDULEGASTER OBLIQUUS* (Say), Bengies, Harford Co., June 12, 1 ♀, (D. N. Bachrach). Cross Country Blvd., Baltimore City, July 5, 1 ♂. This species was depositing eggs in a fresh water stream on June 12, at Bengies, Md.

FAMILY LIBELLULIDAE.

Cordulinae.

3. *SOMATOCHLORA FILOSA* (Hagen). Tolchester, Kent Co., August 16, 1 ♀.

* Ent News, 1940, Vol. LI, No. 2, pp. 37-42; Vol. LI, No. 3, pp. 67-72.